

Dayan to see Palestinians on his plan for autonomy

TEL AVIV, Dec. 31 (LAT) — Moshe Dayan says he is going to continue quiet meetings with Palestinian leaders on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip to see if his plan for unilaterally granting the area autonomy is acceptable to them.

It proved unacceptable last week to the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, which voted on his plan 53-39 because of the opposition of Prime Minister Menahem Begin. But Dayan will not push for adoption of his plan in the near future, he is not going to give it up, either.

The former foreign minister, who has some of the best contacts with Palestinians on the West Bank and in Gaza, proposed to the Knesset last week that Israel withdraw its military government from the occupied areas and allow the residents to run their own affairs.

Begin came out against the plan because he said it would conflict with the Camp David accords. The accords provide for negotiations to reach agreement on an autonomy plan by Israel and Egypt, to be implemented with the aid of Jordan and an elected Council of Palestinians.

The autonomy plan bogged down in disagreement between Israel and Egypt, and Jordan and the Palestinians have refused to take part. Dayan said that in his previous talks with Palestinian leaders he got the impression that they would be willing to accept his plan.

Dayan resigned as foreign minister in November 1979 in part because he was not being given a key role to play in the autonomy talks. He said in offering his own proposal that talks between Israel and Egypt, with U.S. participation, "had run into a blind alley

because of the way they were conducted and the people who conducted them."

Dayan, 65 has long favored simply withdrawing much of the Israeli presence from the occupied areas to let the Arabs run their own police, education, health services, and other aspects of self-government. His formal plan calls for Israel to continue to maintain security forces in the areas and to retain the right to return the military government "in cases where Israel finds this vitally necessary."

But, said Begin, it would be a "negative precedent" for Israel to take any steps deviating from the Camp David agreements. Most of his Likud coalition voted against the Dayan plan. The opposition Labor Party voted for the plan, but, leaders said, just to bring it up for discussion. Dayan left the Labor Party to join Likud in 1977 and is now an independent.

"I don't expect Begin or Labor to adopt it," Dayan said of his plan. "I'm going to go on meeting with the Arabs to find out what proposals could work. I want to make sure it is acceptable."

He did not say who the Palestinians were with whom he would discuss the plan — (it would be dangerous for them, he thought, because of violent anti-Israeli feelings among the population) — and he did not say what route he hoped to follow next. There has been talk of Dayan and former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman forming a new party for the next election, in November, but nothing has been done to set up such a faction. Such a party might be in a position to push the Dayan proposal.

Israeli minister threatens to quit over labor dispute

TEL AVIV, Dec. 31 (Agencies) — Finance Minister Yigal Hurvitz has threatened to bring down Prime Minister Menahem Begin's government over a labor dispute with teachers. Hurvitz told reporters Tuesday the ailing economy could not bear the teachers' wage demands averaging 50 per cent. The salary increases would spark a chain reaction of demands by other workers, he said.

"If it is a choice between the party and the economy, when it comes to the crunch I choose the economy," he said. Hurvitz was ordered at last Sunday's cabinet meeting to work out an agreement with Education Minister Zvulun Hammer to bring to the next week cabinet session. But Hurvitz said the talks were "in difficulty."

Hurvitz has threatened to quit several times since becoming finance minister 13 months ago, and the targets are not taken as seriously as they once were. The latest instance was two weeks ago in a dispute over next year's defense budget.

Hurvitz heads the three-man Rafi faction in Begin's coalition, which controls 60 of parliament's 120 seats.

The government's survival now depends on the support of several independents, but a walkout by Rafi would almost certainly topple the government. Last month, it narrowly survived a no-confidence motion by a mere three votes.

Assad decorates Shakaa

DAMASCUS, Dec. 31 (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad Tuesday presented a medal to Bassam Al-Shakaa, mayor of the Israeli-occupied West Bank town of Nablus. Shakaa, who lost both legs in a car bomb explosion in June, was awarded the National Omayyad Order.

"This decoration is awarded to those who perform great acts and your struggle is one of the greatest acts," President Assad told him. He reiterated Syria's support for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Shakaa arrived in Damascus Monday for a visit at Assad's invitation.

9 Brotherhood men killed

DAMASCUS, Dec. 31 (R) — Syrian security forces killed a member of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood Organization Tuesday when they stormed a Brotherhood hideout in Homs, in Central Syria, an official source said. A quantity of weapons and ammunition were found. Eight members of the organization were reported killed during raids on their hideouts in Damascus Monday.

The Brotherhood, a fundamentalist group, has been blamed for the murder of a prominent Syrian political leader in Damascus Saturday and for a series of assassinations and bombings in the country.



VISIT: Iraqi President Saddam Hussein visiting a kindergarten in Baghdad last week. President Hussein was briefed on the educational and cultural methods used in the upbringing of the new generation.

Egypt blames Israel for stalled talks

CAIRO, Dec. 31 (Agencies) — Palestinian autonomy negotiations are slow-paced because of Israel's stubbornness. Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Tuesday. Ali was reacting to a statement by his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhak Shapir, who has blamed Egypt for the deadlock in the current round of negotiations.

The Egyptian minister noted that Israel had over the past 18 months failed to encourage the Palestinians to join the negotiations. Instead, Israel had fostered "an atmosphere of tension on Jordan's West Bank and in Gaza." Ali also said that the Israeli government has still not freed all Egyptian prisoners detained in Israel.

Meanwhile, former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, on a three-nation tour in the Middle East, met Tuesday with President Anwar Sadat to discuss the bogged-down talks and development in the region.

Libyan diplomat 'defects to Iraq'

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (AFP) — Libyan charge d'affaires here, Abdul Salam Ali Aila, has sought political asylum in an unnamed Arab country protesting Libyan Col. Qaddafi's support for Iran in the Gulf war with Iraq.

"Despot Qaddafi has persisted day after day in committing most hideous crimes against the Arab people and now he has become a big menace to the reputation of Libya," the envoy said in a statement issued here Tuesday.

Well-informed diplomatic sources said that Aila had sought asylum in Iraq. When contacted, an Iraqi embassy press spokesman said: "We would welcome Mr. Aila in our country."



DEMONSTRATION: A jeep belonging to the U.N. peacekeeping force in Lebanon after it was burned and turned over last week outside the U.N. building where a group of 300 demonstrators from southern Lebanon stormed the building with axes and shovels breaking windows and burning cars. They were protesting the failure of the U.N. forces to prevent Israeli raids on South Lebanon.

Chad refugees in Cameroon still wary of returning home

KOUSSERI, Cameroon, Dec. 31 (AP) — Fighting in the Chad capital of N'Djamena, across the Chari River from Kousseri, came to an end two weeks ago, but hundreds of thousands of refugees here are still wary of going home.

A coalition of troops loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei, with Libyan support, drove rebel Defense Minister Hissene Habre and his forces from the half of the city they had held since March.

In the past 10 days, thousands of refugees have crossed the Chari in dugout canoes to check on their homes and salvage what they could of their belongings. Nearly all have returned here.

Until two years ago Kousseri, once an air force legion outpost called Fort Fourreau, was a sleepy little town of 10,000 and a gateway for European tourists going from N'Djamena to the game parks of northern Cameroon. Provincial officials and representatives of the international relief agencies estimate there are between 200,000 and 230,000 Chadian refugees here. At least 100,000 live in a camp run by the Cameroon government and the United Nations high commission for refugees on the outskirts of town.

A provincial official, who asked not to be named, said recently that the refugee influx had placed an enormous burden on local resources, even though the national government had provided funds to beef up the tiny police force and add additional administrative personnel.

Throughout the fighting that divided N'Djamena into two hostile camps, the border between the countries remained open. It was almost always possible to cross to the government-controlled section during the day on a make-shift ferry or to Habre's part

of town in canoes at night.

It got dangerous only in the final weeks of the war, when troops in outboard-powered canoes started patrolling the river at night, firing on the dugouts going to the Habre's area.

The small "Relais du Logone," the town's only hotel, was a hotbed of intrigue during the fighting. Situated on the banks of the river, it was also a good place to watch unmarked aircraft, assumed to be Libyan, drop occasional bombs in an almost offhand fashion on N'Djamena.

A relief official said it was quite unusual for a camp to be located so close to the place from which its residents had taken refuge. He said it was even more unusual that movement in and out of the camp was completely unrestricted.

Young men, who fought on both sides, said they often crossed over to Kousseri to visit friends and family in the camp and take a few days rest.

However, the freedom of movement also led officials to strengthen security measures in the area, which is an important crossroad for overland trade between Nigeria, Chad and Cameroon. Some 800 Cameroon troops are presently stationed in the center of town.

Meanwhile in Khartoum, a Sudanese official said Tuesday that 8,000 Chadians had taken refuge in Sudan so far and predicted that the influx of refugees would continue.

Cabinet Affairs Minister Abu Baker Osman, speaking before the Sudanese parliament, said the government of President Jaafar Numeiri was seeking help from the United Nations and other international benevolent organizations to meet the growing demands of the Chadian refugees.

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Death toll said high in Salvador fighting

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 31 (AFP) — Fighting between Salvadoran government forces and left-wing guerrillas increased in violence Tuesday night in the northern province of Chalatenango, sources said. But reports on the situation were confused. With more than 1,000 men involved on each side casualties were said to be heavy.

The guerrillas claimed to have advanced 30 kilometers and taken control of a small town 134 kilometers north of the capital and allegedly the ninth township to have fallen into rebel hands. However, the armed forces continued to insist that the whole northern region was under military control and the claims of the guerrillas were "pure propaganda."

The opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front said in a communique that its "final offensive" had still not started. It accused the ruling junta and the security forces of using the fighting in the north as a pretext for "the genocide of thousands of peasants in the region." The front also said that preparations were going ahead for a general strike. To be launched when "general insurrection" broke out.

One guerrilla group, the Armed Forces of National Resistance, also alleged that a section of the army was "preparing to join forces to the revolution" under Col. Adolfo Majano, a former member of the junta who was recently dismissed.

Ternovsky, Soviet dissident, jailed

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (AP) — Leonard Ternovsky, a radiologist active with two Moscow dissident groups, has been sentenced to three years in prison on charges of slandering the Soviet state, dissident sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the sentence, the maximum, was handed down Tuesday after a brief trial in Moscow city court.

Ternovsk, 47 at the time of his arrest last

April, was accused of involvement in the publication of five information bulletins detailing the alleged use of psychiatric hospitals to confine dissidents. He is a member of a group that monitors the alleged abuse of psychiatry here. He has also been active with the Moscow "Helsinki" group organized to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki human rights agreements.

'Brainless' can be smart, study shows

LONDON, Dec. 31 (R) — People with virtually no brains can often be extremely intelligent, a British expert has said. Professor John Lorber, a university neurologist, told reporters that British and American specialists had found through brain scans that individuals with high intelligence can have brains a fraction of the size usually considered normal.

He cited the case of a university graduate with a first class degree in mathematics and an intelligence quotient (IQ) of 126, compared with the IQ base of 100. The mantle of the graduate's brain — or the cerebral cortex which is generally considered to be of great importance in intelligence activity — was only one millimeter thick compared with the normal 4.5 centimeter.



BEFORE AND AFTER: The awesome forces of nature are evident in these before and after photos of Mount St. Helens Volcano in southern Washington state. The upper picture shows the snow-covered slopes of what was then a 9,677-ft. peak. Some results of the 1980 eruption can be seen in the lower photo. (AP photo)

Millionaires express interest

Times' time running out

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP) — Time was running out Wednesday for *The Times*, Britain's famous newspaper, whose owners set a New Year's eve deadline for bids to buy the loss-making daily.

If no bid is acceptable, *The Times*, its sister *Sunday Times* and three weekly magazines covering literature and other subjects will be closed next March.

A few millionaires expressed interest and so have *The Economist* weekly and Associated Newspapers Group Ltd., who own *The Daily Mail*, *The Daily Mail's* founder, Lord Northcliffe, who died in 1922, once owned *The Times*.

The traditionally tight-lipped *Times*, selling 290,000 copies a day, had nothing about the crisis in its 22 pages Wednesday, the 60,814th issue since 1785, and the board kept silent on what bids if any — it has received.

The Times said it will consider only bids from "suitable" buyers whom it judges capable of maintaining its reputation and editorial integrity.

The Times journalists say they also have laid down requirements for the new buyer. Their union leader Jake Eccleston said there must be no editorial interference and no layoffs, and the new proprietor must be accepted by the unions.

"We are crucially involved and it makes no sense at all for some person or some company to come along, with no matter how much money, and say 'I'll buy the *Times*,' if they don't have the confidence and the agreement of the people who actually produce it," Eccleston said.

"If they don't have that confidence and agreement, then we'll be back in the same problems of lack of confidence and trust between the workforce and the owners."

The publishing company, Times Newspapers Ltd., is part of the Toronto-based Thompson Organization, an international conglomerate.

Owner Lord Thompson, whose late father bought the daily in 1966, lost interest in keeping it after constant disputes between the management and printers about overmanning and introducing computerized technol-

ogy to cut staff and costs, led to multi-million pounds losses when the paper kept failing to appear. After the journalists struck over a day dispute this year, Thompson issued his ultimatum.

The Thompson poured \$165 million in the paper since 1966 and it is expected to lose \$35 million in 1980. *The Sunday Times* is profitable and so are the three weeklies.

Civil staff joins strike in Assam

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (AFP) — A large number of civil servants defied a government warning and joined the current general strike in Assam state as protests continued against alleged illegal immigrants from Nepal and Bangladesh, reports reaching here said.

An announcement in Gauhati, the Assam capital, was quoted as saying that there was no serious violence during the 34-hour strike which ended late Tuesday. The strike was in protest against alleged "police atrocities" against agitators and press censorship imposed recently over the 15-month-old protest against an estimated five million "illegal" immigrants.

Several rounds of talks between the federal government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the protesters recently have failed to reach a settlement.

It was the second general strike in Assam in less than two weeks. The last was staged all day Dec. 20. Tuesday's reports said that normal life was paralyzed throughout the state. Poor attendance was reported in government offices. In the state headquarters at Dispur, near Gauhati, only 500 of the 2,000 employees turned up for work. Vehicles were off the roads and shops and other commercial establishments closed. Railways and the domestic Indian Airlines, both state-run operated skeleton services during the entire strike period.

Earlier, official reports, however, said that the strike was not observed in certain areas, predominantly inhabited by minority Bengali-speaking and immigrant settlers.

But pampering goes on

Prices pinch Thai elephants

BANGKOK, Dec. 31 (AP) — Nothing escapes inflation these days, complains the old royal councillor, not even the king's white elephants. As sure as pachyderms love sugar cane, the cycle that starts with ministers around a conference table spirals down to the stables of the white elephants in a downtown Bangkok palace.

Not that anybody is thinking about abandoning the centuries-old tradition. White elephants are an ancient symbol of kingship in Southeast Asia and Thai monarchs have been keeping — and pampering — these elephants perhaps as far back as the 13th century.

King Bhumipol Adulyadej, the current Thai monarch, has 11 white elephants, who are actually not white but have certain albino characteristics. It is said that the more such elephants a king can acquire the greater and more prosperous will be his reign.

Sawet Dhonpradith, a royal councillor charged with protocol, says that each morning at 6 o'clock three of the elephant keepers travel to the outskirts of Bangkok to buy provisions. Five years ago, he says, each 50-kilogram bundle of grass cost the equivalent of 25 to 30 U.S. cents but now the price has soared to \$1.50 a bundle.

The elephants also consume vast quantities of sugar cane, bananas, water as well as elephant delicacies like sweet-sour pods of tamarind wrapped up in a ball with a globule of salt inside. Doctor's bills as well as salaries for the 12 people assigned to their care also adds to the cost for the royal household.

Sawet points out that in earlier days, when monarchy in Thailand was absolute, the king simply requisitioned food for his beasts. Even then, it is said, if a king wanted to bring ruin on an enemy he would present one of these resource-gobbling animals to him or her.

In the English language the expression "white elephant" is defined as "something

from which little profit or use is derived especially such a possession maintained at much expense." In Thailand that does not apply.

The Elephant Maintenance Act of 1921 specifies that all white elephants in Thailand belong to the king and killing one commands a five-year jail term. In turn, the king will present the finder and giver of a white elephant with a gold medal and money.

Before an elaborate initiation ceremony to give the elephant an elaborate name and royal title, an expert examines the animal to ensure it possesses the prescribed characteristics which include whitish eyes, a whitish or pinkish skin color and 20 nails (two more than the ordinary elephant).

One book on elephant lore also says the white variety must be "fragrant smelling and when asleep should not snore noisily but should emit the sounds of Thai classical musical instruments."

Once transferred to the Chitralada Palace in Bangkok, the elephants are taught basic behavior and special movements to be performed at royal ceremonies. They are washed daily, carefully examined for ailments and must be spoken to with respect by their keepers.

Sawet, who has spent 55 of his 74 years in the royal service, talks about the 11 elephants as if they were his children, pointing out the personalities of each. He is especially fond of Phra Sawet Adulyadej (bahon), found in Thailand's jungles in 1950 and the ranking elephant of the current group.

The death of a white elephant is a sad, solemn event. The animal is wrapped in a white cloth and five Buddhist monks offer prayers and sprinkle it with holy water. In earlier times, the elephant was placed on a bamboo raft which was floated down Bangkok's Chao Phaya River to the sea. Today, the elephants are buried at the palace. Grass, bananas and sugar cane are buried with them to ease their journey to the next world.

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A WAITING RESCUE: A villager and his dog wait rescue atop a car when their house in a British Columbian village of Canada was flooded Sunday by heavy rains and melting snow. (AP photo)

Jeff Smith

scrappy match

Uruguay prevails

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 31 (R) — Hosts Uruguay beat the Netherlands 2-0 in the final match of the Montevideo Gold Cup Soccer Tournament commemorating 50 years of World Cup Football here Tuesday...

total football," he said. "The second goal, scored by Victorino, was typical of the sort of soccer we used to play..."



ALL SET: Workmen give the finishing touches to the Centenario Stadium in Montevideo where the Gold Cup Soccer Tournament got underway on Wednesday.

From Erving free throws

Blazers steal last-second win

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP) — Portland used planning, patience and a pep talk — as well as the strong throwing arm of Kermit Washington and the uncanny jumping ability of Billy Ray Bates — to hand the Philadelphia 76ers their third consecutive loss 109-108 Tuesday night.

wright led the Knicks with 21 points, seven of them in the final five minutes. Jim Spanakel had 26 points and Tom Lagarde 23 for Dallas.

Forward Mark Olberding's eight-foot jumper with one second left gave San Antonio the victory over Seattle, which had led by 11 points in the third quarter.

Reserve forward Purvis Short's 22-foot jumper with three seconds left gave Golden State the victory after Kansas City rookie Hawkeye Whitney had tied the game with a basket four seconds earlier.

John Drew scored 10 of his 18 points in the third quarter as Atlanta opened a 19-point lead and coasted to the finish against Detroit, which lost its fifth in a row.

Reggie Theus scored 20 points as Chicago won its sixth in a row by outscoring New Jersey 30-20 in the final period.

Denver, getting 23 points each from Dan Issel and Alex English, built a 30-point lead in the third quarter and breezed past Indiana.

Clerc to complete Volvo Masters

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP) — Argentina's Jose-Luis Clerc was named to complete the eight-man field Tuesday for the 400,000-dollar Volvo Masters Tennis Tournament beginning here January 14-18.

Clerc clinched the final spot when American Brian Gottfried lost Tuesday to Peter McNamara 7-5, 6-2, 6-4 in the quarter final in the Australian Open.

Ivan Lendl, who led Czechoslovakia to the Davis Cup title earlier this month, and John McEnroe, winner of the 1979 Masters and the 1980 U.S. Open, were the first two players to qualify for the Masters.

Meanwhile in Washington, Sweden's latest teenage tennis sensation Janku Nystrom dropped only one game as he coasted through his second-round match in the international tournament here Tuesday.

Ghavri confident of playing

SYDNEY, Dec. 31 (AFP) — India's test left-arm pace bowler Karsan Ghavri, did not take part in a practice session Wednesday, but team manager, Wing Commander Shahid Durrani, is confident he will be fit for Friday's first Test against Australia.

Ghavri fell on a stump in a limited-over match against New Zealand in Adelaide last week, causing severe bruising to his chest.

The injury was sufficiently painful for Ghavri to have an x-ray, but no fracture or chipped bone was found.

The Sydney cricket ground wicket was quite well grassed and dry despite recent rains, and should be an excellent wicket for the test.

The Indians were obliged to work out at former English Test all-rounder Barry Wright's indoor cricket school Wednesday morning because of rain.

Dallas fought back from a 13-point half-time deficit only to lose on two free throws by Bill Cartwright with 35 seconds left.

In other NBA games, the Boston Celtics beat the Phoenix Suns 176-97, the New York Knicks edged the Dallas Mavericks 100-98, the San Antonio Spurs trimmed the Seattle SuperSonics 102-100, the Golden State Warriors nipped the Kansas City Kings 106-104, the Utah Jazz defeated the Los Angeles Lakers 110-100, the Atlanta Hawks downed the Detroit Pistons 96-89, the Milwaukee Bucks beat the Washington Bullets 115-94, the Chicago Bulls topped the New Jersey Nets 121-110, the Denver Nuggets outscored the Indiana Pacers 127-110 and the Houston Rockets defeated the San Diego Clippers 104-98.

Boston won its 11th in a row and pulled within 2 1/2 games of the 76ers by rallying from a 1-point halftime deficit and beating Phoenix, which had a seven-game winning streak. It turned out to be Phoenix's as the Celtics outscored the Suns 67-35 in the second half.

Korchnoi, playing black, sealed his 41st move which will be opened when the game resumes New Year's day. The two grandmasters keeping to a tough schedule, will open their eighth game in the best-of-16 series Wednesday.

Experts said that Heibner, who holds a one-point lead: 3.5 to 2.5 appeared to hold a slight lead advantage in the adjourned game, although Korchnoi was mounting a counter-attack with a rook and a knight.

The Indians will probably announce a 12-man squad Thursday with both spinners, Dilip Doshi and Shivali Yadav in the squad.

But there was sufficient grass on the wicket Wednesday afternoon to suggest that only left-arm orthodox slow bowler, Doshi, would be in the final team.

The Australian selectors have omitted Trevor Chappell from their squad after Melbourne all-rounder, Shaun Graf, passed a fitness test in Melbourne Tuesday.

7th game adjourned

MERANO, Italy, Dec. 31 (AP) — The seventh game in the World Chess candidates final between Robert Huebner of West Germany and Soviet exile Victor Korchnoi was adjourned Tuesday on the 41st move.

Korchnoi, playing black, sealed his 41st move which will be opened when the game resumes New Year's day. The two grandmasters keeping to a tough schedule, will open their eighth game in the best-of-16 series Wednesday.

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Taylor warns Forest players

NOTTINGHAM, Dec. 31 (AFP) — Nottingham Forest's assistant manager, Peter Taylor, has handed his players a tough New Year's message. He has told the English first division club's playing staff: "Fight for your places or be dropped."

Taylor claims the present squad is the strongest he and manager Brian Clough have assembled at the city ground but, he says, no one is certain of a place.

"We know we have got to win a trophy," said Taylor. "If Brian and myself fail, we will get the sack. If our players don't do their stuff then they'll be dropped."

"Take John Robertson as an example. Robertson got a serious threat to his place in a young Colin Walsh. He knows he has got to produce first-class performances every game."

Forest players

"We don't want to put extra pressure on players. They have to understand they are under the same sort of pressure as the management."

Taylor said that the qualification Forest's reserve side that played at Blackburn, Tuesday night emphasized the strength of the squad. The team included Robert (Scotland international left winger), Kenny Burns, Peter Ward, Ian Hogg, Gary Mills, Gary Needham, all of whom have got senior football experience.

"They have to fight for their places. No-one is immune to getting the chop," he said, adding: "That goes right through the club. It includes everyone who works here — from the office staff to the tea ladies and including Brian and myself."

Greenwood receives CBE

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AFP) — The British Olympic boycott controversy continued Wednesday when all the members and officials of the team that competed in last summer's Moscow games were omitted from the annual list of new year honours.

The names of all the medalists were proposed to the government but none were rewarded in the list.

In normal times, people like athletes Sebastian Coe (winner of the 1,500 meters) Steve Overt (gold medalist in the 800 meters) Alan Wells (gold and silver medalist in the sprints) Daley Thompson (decathlon gold) and swimmer Duncan Goodhew (100 meters breaststroke) would certainly have been included, as was ice skater Robin Cousins after his gold in the winter olympics at Lake Placid in February.

Another sporting personality who could normally have expected recognition is Sir Denis Follows, secretary of the British Olympic Association and a former secretary of the English Football Association. He has been snubbed, however, for leading the campaign for British participation at Moscow.

Sportsmen and sports officials, and even a sports journalist are, nevertheless, honored in the list.

England's football manager Ron Greenwood gets the top decoration. He is named Commander of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.). The former West Ham United manager took over from Don Revie in 1977.

Another football honor goes to Bobby Lennox, the former Glasgow Celtic footballer and Scottish International. Now aged 38, the Scottish forward retired in November after 20 years for Celtic which included the European Cup-winning team in 1967. He is made a member of the Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.).

Komatsu leads field

JAPAN, Dec. 31 (AFP) — A Japanese yacht, skippered by Kazunori Komatsu with Takaya Toeda as crew, took the first-day lead Wednesday in the 470-class international yacht championship off Enoshima, some 60 kilometers (36 miles) southwest of Tokyo.

Thirty boats, including two from the United States and one from France, are competing on the 1964 Olympic course.

An American yacht, skippered by Peter Melvin, finished second.

Bob Parish, an official of the Australian Cricket Board, becomes a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George (C.M.G.) for services to cricket, and several officials of British sporting association are decorated.

These include Bill Clement (Secretary of the Welsh Rugby Union) Peter Johns (Secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association) and Norman Sarsfield (Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Association) all are awarded O.B.E.s.

Mrs. Lilian Taylor (chairman of the All-England Netball Association) Miss Margaret Ellis (former Great Britain Women's hockey captain) and Laurence Gant (Rugby League) get M.B.E.s.

Finally Paddy Lucas (a former amateur golfer and sports official) gets the M.B.E., and Frank Butler, (one of Britain's best known sportswriters) is awarded the O.B.E.

BRIEFS

BONN, (R) — Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, Europe's new footballer of the year, was beaten by decathlete Guido Kratschmer in a newspaper poll published Tuesday for West German sports personality of 1980.

Rummenigge, overwhelming winner of the France football poll Monday, shared second place with two votes from a panel of 18 sports officials and athletes.

Kratschmer, who took nine votes, broke the decathlon world record last summer but missed the Moscow Olympics because West Germany joined the U.S.-led boycott.

HAGEN, West Germany, (AFP) — China's women's volleyball team won the International Tournament here Tuesday when they crushed Hungary 3-0. Set scores were 15-3, 15-1, 15-5. They finished the event with 12 points — three more than second-placed Hungary. West Germany were third on 8 points.

LUXEMBOURG (AFP) — West Germany won the six-nations Junior Basketball Tournament here Tuesday when they scored a narrow 70-68 win over the Netherlands and a 56-50 victory over Luxembourg. France finished in second place after beating Sweden, Gowaye and Belgium were third after defeating Luxembourg 99-68.

DAVOS, Switzerland (AFP) — Swedish side Faerjestads beat local team Davos 7-1 in Tuesday night's Spengler Cup Ice Hockey clash here. Scores 3-0, 3-1, 1-0.

LEEDS, (AFP) — Great Britain have had to make a change in their under-24 Rugby side scheduled to play France at Villeneuve on January 10. Injured Mick Burke, the Windes full-back, has been replaced by Keith Mumby of Bradford Northern.

HONG KONG, (AFP) — North Korea won a berth in the final of the World Cup Asian Zone Group Four qualifying round by beating Japan 1-0 in extra time. The decisive goal was scored by Korea's Kam Yong Nam. The other semi-final between Hong Kong and China will be played on Wednesday.

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STEP BY STEP

South Africa apartheid in retreat

By Colin Legum

Only a year ago, it seemed inconceivable that the bush war in Rhodesia, which was claiming 50 lives a day, would be over by the beginning of 1980 or that only a few months later, the guerrillas' most militant leader, Robert Mugabe, would come to be seen as a factor for stability in the new Zimbabwe as well as the new idol of a majority of the former supporters of the now discredited Ian Smith.

The birth of Zimbabwe left South Africa as the last outpost of white minority rule in the continent, thus fulfilling a long-time fear of the republic. The Limpopo instead of the Zambezi became the new border of confrontation between white and black rule.

By the year's end, Prime Minister P.W. Botha was fighting for his political survival, trapped between his own understanding of the urgent need to defuse black hostility and his difficulty in persuading the majority of his own supporters to accept even the minimal reforms needed to avoid revolution.

Faced with a rising tide of black militancy and a growing belief among black South Africans of the value of an armed struggle, white South Africans showed signs of developing new perceptions about their own future. Instead of clinging to traditional beliefs about white supremacy, they began to stress increasingly the challenge to "Afrikaner survival."

It would be difficult to exaggerate the significance of this shift away from the Afrikaners' former total self-confidence. Although it is still only barely whispered, Botha and his intimate colleagues have come to accept that apartheid is a faded dream; but they dare not announce its formal abandonment before they are able to produce an alternative policy capable of retaining white support.

While now apparently willing to disengage from the growing military and political embarrassment of Namibia, the Botha regime is desperate to avoid an Afrikaner backlash if, as seems possible, SWAPO guerrillas repeat the victory of the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe.

Botha's defeat over Namibia would most likely result in prolonging and intensifying the dying agonies of apartheid, since he would almost certainly be replaced by somebody much more diehard than himself.

However, while 1980 brought encouragement to black Africans in their struggle against white minority rule, other continental developments gave them much less cause for satisfaction. Indeed, not since the euphoric decade of the 1960, when colonial rule abruptly drew to its close, has Africa's combination been in as parlous a state as it is today. A combination of factors — rising oil prices, exported inflation from the industrial countries, drought and the failure to match food production with population growth — threatens to bring all but the continent's lucky half-dozen oil-producing countries to their knees.

Economic collapse could send the continent reeling back to the political instability of the 1960s, but this time with possibly even more serious consequences.

Argentina facing bankruptcies

By Hugh O'Shaughnessy

LONDON — Attempts by the generals in Argentina to cure the ills of their economy by shock treatment — a sort of Thatcherism in battledress — look likely to collapse in a spate of bank failures and one of the world's biggest bankruptcies. One of Argentina's largest conglomerates, Saseiru, is being kept out of liquidation by a group of banks trying desperately to avoid a collapse which could involve unpaid debts of more than \$1 billion.

Half-a-dozen banks and mortgage companies have already gone to the wall and the monetary authorities predict that another 10 could follow in the next few months. Foreign banks with loans outstanding in Argentina are anxiously seeking reassurance from the government of Gen. Jorge Videla.

The experiment began on March 24 1976, when Videla seized power from President Isabel Peron, who was rapidly reducing the wealthy Argentine economy to chaos. Under Peron, inflation had been running at more than 50 per cent a month, and she had lost control of every economic lever in the country. Foreign reserves were completely exhausted — as were many of the businessmen.

Within days of seizing power, Videla had given Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz the job of dismantling controls on banking, freeing interest rates that had for years been fixed statutorily by the government, and reducing featherbedding for highly protected Argentine industries. Before long he was being referred to enthusiastically in banking circles as "The Wizard of Hoz."

On the basis of his reputation as a highly orthodox politician backed by the army, which made war on the Left, limited the power of the trade unions and all but outlawed strikes, Martinez de Hoz was able to borrow billions of dollars abroad. He gained a vote of confidence from the International Monetary Fund.

Helped by a bumper crop of cereals and high prices for farm exports, Argentina rapidly rebuilt its reserves. The peso became seriously overvalued as

Botswana's third year of drought

By Andrew Buckoke

GABORONE, Botswana — Botswana is facing its third year of drought and the government's target of attaining self-sufficiency in food production seems further away than ever. Almost everything eaten here, except beef, comes from South Africa. This dependence is likely to increase next year because many farmers have decided it is not worth planting crops at all this season.

Cattle, the mainstay of Botswana's agriculture, are suffering not only from drought but from foot and mouth disease. Serious outbreaks began in late 1977, when it is believed the disease was brought in with cattle smuggled from Zimbabwe.

A vaccination campaign has meant that cattle from some areas which had been closed for up to three years are now being marketed again, but a recent outbreak in the Serule area led to the suspension of meat exports to the valuable European market. Beef exports this year are likely to be only half last year's total.

Botswana's only piece of good luck has been rapid growth in earnings from diamonds, which last year almost equalled the total export income of 1978. The country's apparent economic strength is based entirely on the government's joint ventures with De Beers, which runs the two producing diamond mines at Orapa and Lathakane and is developing Jwaneng, which is expected to contribute a dramatic increase in diamond production in 1982.

But little real benefit reaches the people from these mining ventures. Only 9 per cent of the population are employed in the formal sector, and the tiny incomes of most of the rest have been eroded by drought and foot and mouth.

Gaborone, the miniature capital, is exploding as thousands come in search of work. It now has a population of more than 50,000 and the figure is growing by 14 per cent a year. Low-cost housing schemes are sprouting all around it, but not fast enough to stop some people living in improvised shacks. Pressure on the government to divert more of its mining revenues to the creation of employment is rising. Many people think the time for economic and financial stringency is past.

There is growing resentment, particularly among young people, at the government's reliance on expatriate civil servants to carry out and even formulate its policies.

Nationalist feelings owe not a little to the thousands of refugees, previously from Zimbabwe and now from South Africa, that the country has had to absorb. There is growing support for reform, even from within the Botswana Democratic Party, which has dominated the 36-seat parliament since independence. Rank-and-file members and some MPs are frustrated by their lack of influence.

Some are worried that the opposition Botswana National Front, the Socialist party which won two seats and 13 per cent of the vote in the 1979 elections, could capitalize on the government's deafness to the aspirations of the people.

GULF SECURITY PACT

Top of the agenda these last two years has been the matter of the collective security of the Gulf states. The question has been discussed in all of its daunting complexity by the parties concerned. And their contacts over it have not been without fruit. There is already in existence a pact concerning the internal security of the region.

Two relatively recent developments have rendered the question of security even more urgent: the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the Iraq-Iran war at the northern shores of the Gulf. Both these have emphasized the danger of superpower entanglements in this sensitive region.

This is why the call by Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah, Kuwait's crown prince and prime minister, for a military, economic and political pact among the Arab countries of the Gulf has to be taken with the utmost gravity, especially as it comes in the context of continuing Saudi efforts to strengthen the ties between these countries.

The conflicts to the north and east of the Gulf have already brought many foreign navies to its waters. The great powers are at their keenest to secure direct presence for themselves on the area's soil, in pursuit of their economic and military objectives.

The Arab countries of the Gulf have made clear their firm intention of avoiding all pacts with foreign powers, and of keeping the matter of the security of the region in their own hands. They know that unless they take and retain the initiative in this, others will exploit the delay in the service of interests which are alien to the area. The recent contacts between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait toward this end are therefore to be welcomed for their undoubted timeliness.

Light returns to valley of blind

By Thomas Land

Villagers are beginning to return to their abandoned homes in the Volta river basin of West Africa as the result of an international campaign to rid the area of the scourge of river blindness. The disease has affected more than a million people across an infected zone spanning seven countries, some of them the poorest nations in the world.

The fertile river basin, once infested by the disease-carrying black fly, is being reclaimed in a 20-year, \$120 million program financed by the World Bank and many individual countries.

More than 70,000 people in Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta have been completely blinded by the disease. It is called river blindness because the fly which carries the disease lays its eggs in fast-flowing water.

Human blood is essential for the fly's survival. As it bites its victims, it deposits a thread-like worm under the skin. Larvae from repeated bites spread through the body, and when the parasites reach the eye, they cause lesions which, if untreated, usually cost the victims their sight.

The first results of the international campaign surpass the planners' expectations. Many villages in the fertile valleys have been cleared of the fly and rebuilt to meet the needs of modern agriculture.

Upper Volta alone hopes to treble its export revenue from cotton which is shortly to be grown in the area. Families selected for resettlement tend to be young because they are the most likely to be receptive to new farming practices.

The original action plan was approved by the seven West African countries in 1973; systematic spraying began a year later. Its success rate — monitored by a scientific back-up staff of several hundred — has been so great that the four Senegal river basin countries also affected by the disease have asked for similar program.

A \$1.25 million feasibility study to explore the proposed extension of the scheme is now under way. At the same time new drugs are being developed for use in the mass treatment of infected populations. The existing treatment is suitable only for limited clinical use under constant supervision by medical staff.

In more than three-quarters of the Volta river basin, the project has effectively arrested the transmission of the disease. There are no new disease cases in children five years of age.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

The grand welcome accorded King Khaled upon his arrival in Hail formed the lead story in newspapers Wednesday. *Okaz* led with a report on the agenda of the Third Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Mecca.

Newspapers frontpaged a report on the Arab Reconciliation Committee which began its task with a visit to Baghdad and Amman. In a front-page story, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq was reported to have reiterated to the committee that his country is anxious to clear the Arab atmosphere and to contribute in the restoration of Arab solidarity.

Al-Jazirah also said in a page one story that optimism prevails in the Arab world for the success of the Reconciliation Committee in its mission. It highlighted Syria's welcome of the committee as well as reaffirmation of Baghdad and Amman on their commitment to Arab resolutions.

Newspaper editorials concentrated on the King's visit to Hail where people demonstrated their deep love and loyalty to their sovereign. Some editorials concerned themselves with the upcoming Islamic summit conference, hoping it would produce fruitful results. The mission of the Reconciliation Committee also formed one of the topics discussed in the editorials.

In an editorial, *Al-Jazirah* said it is difficult to believe that so many accomplishments could be realized with such speed during the reign of King Khaled. The stupendous economic, social and cul-

tural achievements demonstrate the state's ambitions for further progress and prosperity of the country and the people, said the paper. Saudi Arabian leadership has provided a unique example of the Arab and Islamic pioneering role which is much needed in the world of today for the revival of peace, security and stability in the region, the paper added.

Referring to the royal visit to Hail, *Al-Bilad* observed that constructive coherence between the leaders and people of this country has produced strategic and significant dimensions. It added that the actual basis of a comprehensive resurgence in the country is coherence, coupled with loyalty and love of the people. The paper commended the leadership's interest in the needs of the people and said that their concern for the people's welfare has become proverbial, since it symbolizes the existence of a strong link between the leadership and the people.

Dealing with the same subject, *Okaz* referred to Crown Prince Fahd's reaffirmation that the state strives for comprehensive development throughout the country. It added that the crown prince's statement has reflected the state's efforts to work for the fulfillment of the needs of both the citizens and the country. The paper also said that the projects are not only confined to the building and construction activity but are, in fact, symbolic of the aspirations of the people for their social, economic and intellectual elevation within the framework of the divine

laws.

Al-Madina also dwelled on the same subject, describing the crown prince's statement as representative of the people's aspirations. The paper expressed appreciation of the crown prince's statement and said that evidence of what he said was clearly reflected all along the route through which the royal motorcade passed. It is a matter of gratification and pride that the king is always anxious to uphold the dignity and glory of his people.

On the other hand, *Al-Nadwa* dealt with the Islamic Summit Conference and urged every Islamic state to participate in it, to give evidence of its significance and serious nature. It said the participation of all Islamic states would highlight the aspirations of Muslims who have pinned great hopes on the deliberation of their leaders. The achievement of the Islamic world augurs well for the existence of strong bonds of unity and solidarity, said the paper, adding that a long way will still have to be tread to serve the Islamic issues and to protect them from the intrigues of hostile elements.

Al-Riyadh discussed the task of the Arab Reconciliation Committee which began its activity with visits to Baghdad and Amman Tuesday. The paper expressed full confidence that the committee would be crowned with success in the achievement of its noble objectives represented in the clearance of Arab atmosphere from mutual rifts and differences. What provides reason to be optimistic is the readi-

ness of the parties concerned to discuss the differences and to give a favorable response for the mapping of a final plan to eliminate all causes that keep polluting the atmosphere in the Arab world, said the paper.

Al-Riyadh stressed that the committee's main concern should be a preliminary implementation of



A fractured Arab hands over power to Reagan

Handwritten signature or text at the bottom of the page.

Unspoiled by success

Sculptor brings message of peace in bronze

By a staff writer

JEDDAH — Visiting the Kingdom at present, is an artist of global fame. He is Amarnath Sehgal, whose sculptures are prominently displayed in many modern museums and art galleries...

In an Arab News interview at the Hyatt Regency Hotel where he is staying, Sehgal mentioned that in May this year his work had gone on display in Dubai and was well received...

famous artists, has drawn him to Jeddah. An elegant, serene and soft-spoken man, Sehgal has not been spoiled by his success and fame...

From early years, Amarnath Sehgal was interested in sculpture but was implored by his family not to "waste time." He said wryly, "Art was not considered a serious profession in those days..."

During his stay in New York he was able to obtain a fellowship, which enabled him to attend school and obtain a degree in philosophy and education...

Sehgal uses a single medium, bronze, and calls it "a full and powerful medium requiring a lot of finance and long working hours." From To Space Unknown in Moscow to Conquest of Moon adorning the White House in Washington...

peace and understanding.

Sehgal feels that art should be a form of giving joy and love and not an expression of torture and hate. Speaking with quiet strength, he observed, "Creativity blossoms out through love and compassion..."

A believer that understanding and solidar-

The world has not ignored his power of expression or his ideals either. Since 1964, he has received a number of honors and awards.

The latest is a tribute by the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture and Art which has recently sponsored a film giving a complete view of Sehgal's sculptures in order to make more widely known his message of human understanding.



WITH SHEIKH RASHID: admiring a bronze entitled "Victor and Vanquished"

ity can be reached through art, he organized a UN-sponsored children's workshop last year. Children from different nationalities, many of them not knowing the other's language, participated in this program...

His belief in love and peace goes beyond any boundaries of color, creed or nationality.

Sehgal writes poems as a pastime but, like his sculpture, they are also reaching international fame and have been translated into several languages. He travels a few times a year for his various exhibitions and projects but his permanent residence is in Delhi...

Sehgal is not sure exactly when he will be able to display his sculptures in Jeddah. The exhibition is likely to be in a few months' time at the Hyatt Hotel.



VISITING ARTIST: Amarnath Sehgal guides a child at a UN-sponsored workshop program

Arab News Diary

JEDDAH

By Rasana Siddiqi

Safeya Binzagr, our celebrated artist, is back in town after solo art exhibitions in London, Paris and Geneva. The artist was busy these past months travelling in connection with the exhibitions...

To inaugurate the new Paris-Manila route, Air France recently invited 130 guests from Paris, Jeddah, Dhahran and Riyadh to visit Manila. The guests were divided into two groups and given special handling and VIP treatment both on board and on ground...

offered. The guests from the Kingdom had the added advantage of being accompanied by one of Air France's public relations officers who arranged shopping trips, guided tours and transportation in Manila and other points of interest in the Philippines...

Dr. Ahmed Mohammad Ali, president of the Islamic Development Bank, held a reception at the IDB headquarters last Saturday in honor of the new Assistant Secretaries General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)...

The PLAJ monthly meeting is scheduled for Sunday, January 4, at 10.30 a.m. at the Meridien Hotel. The next meeting of the British Community Wives will be held Monday, January 12, at 4.30 p.m. at the British Ambassador's garden...

Al Khairiyah Women's Welfare Society on Mecca Road will celebrate "Saudi Day" Wednesday, January 14, at 7 p.m. The program, according to informed sources, includes a presentation of the Saudi wedding ceremony and other folklore...

Founded to help blacks

Business school offers cheap study

By Joseph D. Whitaker

WASHINGTON, (WP) — When Gonnet Manery left Liberia last November to attend college here, he expected to find a bustling university, with green rolling hills, modern buildings and hundreds of students...

But when he pulled up in front of the building in Northwest Washington, his dreams of Blackwell Business College vanished with the sight of two dilapidated row houses and a door hanging off its hinges. Once inside, he found that the room he had paid a year's rent for was what he described as a bedroom closet cluttered with trash. There was nothing left to do but cry.

I had expected to see a campus like the picture on the front of the college catalog — the U.S. Capitol building — recalled the 28-year-old, who paid the school — \$1,080 for one year's tuition and room rent before he left Liberia.

Thirty years ago, Blackwell Business College was the business school in Washington for young black people. But when schools were desegregated in 1954, many of the blacks flocked to the previously all-white schools, which offered more prestige and better facilities. Blackwell's enrollment declined, but it managed to survive by carving out a new role: serving as the gateway to the United States for foreign students looking for an inexpensive American college.

Getting into Blackwell can cost a foreign student as little as 1 percent of what he would have to pay to get into one of the four big universities in Washington. Over the last 25 years, 5,000 students from half a dozen West African countries alone have attended the school and foreigners now make up virtually its entire student body.

The school offers diplomas in seven business career programs, including a six-month IBM keypunch course and a two-year real estate brokerage course. The current student body of fewer than two dozen students is taught by a five-member faculty, which includes an accountant, a retired statistician and Lloyd Fennell, director of the United Planning Organizations' neighborhood center no. 2, who teaches minority business and business principles as a volunteer. The

typical class meets five hours a week, and full-time students are expected to take at least five courses a quarter.

Blackwell College undertook a very noble task in that they educate our people when no other school would do it, said Tracy Teh, research and information officer at the Liberian embassy here. Now that there are a lot of schools blacks can choose from, a lot of our poorer students are attracted to Blackwell, not for the quality of its education, but because the school has a low tuition and is very liberal with 1-20 forms.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service felt in the past that the school was too liberal with those forms, which enable an alien to get a student visa. Ten years ago, it revoked the school's authority to issue the forms, which verify that a foreign student has been admitted to an American school. The



CAPITOL: picture misled students

INS said that the tiny college had not kept it informed of the whereabouts of students who were admitted to the school, but who later left.

The school appealed to the U.S. court of appeals here, and the court ordered the INS to restore its power to issue 1-20 forms, saying the INS had failed to follow due process. The INS had left the school alone since then.

When our consular officials abroad receive Blackwell's 1-20 forms with a childishly scrawled signature, the officials sometimes question whether it is authentic, said Margaret Warren, INS liaison officer for foreign students. But when we write a note and explain that (the school's president) is 93, the officials understand.

Ninety-three-year-old Suzanna Blackwell, wooden cane in hand, curly brown wig over her gray hair, still presides over the institution she founded 39 years ago.

She arrived in Washington in 1920, up from South Carolina to take a secretarial job with the federal government. Within a few years, she had earned a law degree and become a real estate broker — the first black woman in the city to earn her license, she says.

In 1941, using her own funds, Blackwell purchased two row houses and set up the college that bears her name. My dream was to help black people get better education in business, she said, sitting in her dimly lit office, whose walls are dotted with her framed legal credentials.

Except for a small American flag that flutters from a second-story window, Blackwell college now looks from the outside as if it had been abandoned long ago. The college logo on a large front window — depicting two students in cap and gown — has faded with the years.

Inside, the school resembles a museum. The front office, where six of seven dust-covered desks sit unoccupied, is decorated with yellowed photographs that chronicle the school's history. One shows a three-man school basketball team — in another, Suzanna Blackwell is crowning a mini-skirted "Miss Business," the school's beauty queen.

One of the pictures shows six students, circa 1950, whom the Liberian government sent to the United States to be trained as court reporters. The school that the students were sent here to attend turned them away because they were black. Blackwell said. I invited the studentists to come to Blackwell and told them that we would teach them machine shorthand. Nine months later, the students returned home as fully trained stenographers. One of them, Walter Moore, was immediately appointed executive secretary to then Liberian president William V.S. Tubman, a position he held until the 1960s. Moore and the others spread the word about their alma mater, and Blackwell's reputation grew along the West coast of Africa.

It was through word-of-mouth that students like Manery and Seka Boni Vincent, the eldest of 19 children from a farm family in the Ivory Coast, found out about Blackwell. They were bitterly disappointed when they arrived in Washington, but they discovered that the school did have its advantages: it required students to put up as little as \$120 (and no more than \$854) before sending them an 1-20 form. Howard University, for example, requires foreign students to pay roughly \$8,125, George Washington University requires \$11,000.

Suzanna Blackwell maintains that her catalog, which has been the same for nearly 20 years, is not misleading. We decided to use a picture of the U.S. Capitol because we are located in Washington. It never occurred to us that anyone would assume that the picture represented our school. We've never tried to deceive anybody.

Last year, two Liberian students filed suit against the college in D.C. small claims court, to try to recover nearly \$2,000 they had paid in advance tuition. The court awarded William Greaves and Emmanuel M.S. Ambulu \$250 each, plus \$100 for attorney's fees. Greaves and Ambulu, who had both rented rooms at the school, contended in court that the school did not provide proper heat and hot water, that their personal mail was frequently opened, and that their teachers were unqualified.

Blackwell denied the claims, arguing in court that the students had become angry with her because she refused to allow them to cook in their rooms.

For every disgruntled student, though, there seems to be one who is satisfied. One such is Doris Fletcher, the coordinator for the Washington office of the state of Texas.

I attended Blackwell (in 1960 and 1961) when it was one of the few schools in Washington accredited to teach business skills, said Fletcher, who studied business administration, shorthand and typing at the school. I came away from Blackwell with a very good education and I've since gone back for 'brush-up' courses.

PENTAX SUPER advertisement featuring a photograph of a Pentax Super camera and the name SHAMSUDDIN ASHRAF.

Saudi Cable Company advertisement with logo and contact information: P.O. Box: 4403 Jeddah Saudi Arabia, Head Office Tel: 6691377/6600164/6600156, Cable: CABLECOM, Telex: 402567 SAUCAB SJ.

QASSEEM FLOUR MILL EXTENSION PROJECT advertisement. Includes a photograph of the mill building and a list of contractors: BUEHLER BROTHERS - SWITZERLAND (MAIN CONTRACTORS), AGRI CONSULTS - SWEDEN (DESIGNERS), BINLADEN - LOSINGER S.A. (ENGINEERING & CIVIL WORKS). Text: WE EXPRESS OUR THANKS TO HIS MAJESTY KING KHALED & HIS PEOPLE FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE GRAIN SILOS & FLOUR MILL ORGANIZATION'S EXTENSION PROJECT IN QASEEM ON 29TH DECEMBER 1980.

Nigerian, N. Sea oil price likely to rise

LONDON, Dec. 31 (R) — Libyan four-dollar oil price increase to OPEC's new top limit of \$41 a barrel, a bigger jump than expected, is likely to be followed by Nigeria and lead to a rise in British North Sea prices, Western oil industry sources said Wednesday. When OPEC fixed the new ceiling at a meeting in Bali, Indonesia, Dec. 16, several ministers said they doubted that any producer would initially set tariffs higher than \$40 for a 42-U.S.-gallon barrel.

Libya, however, has been a consistent advocate of sharply higher OPEC prices and appears to have decided to set a "hawkish" lead in fixing rates under the elastic pricing formula agreed in Bali. This provided for price increases for 1981 by the 13 members of the oil exporter group that ministers said were likely to average around 10 per cent.

Increases reported so far, by Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Venezuela and Libya, fall broadly within that projection. The Saudis, pricing moderates as well as the biggest exporters, have gone up only about seven per cent, from \$30 to \$32. Libya's increase, reported by New

York oil industry sources last night, is closer to 11 per cent.

Western oil industry sources said the Libyan move up to the \$41 ceiling is likely to be matched by Nigeria and Algeria. They produce light, low-sulphur crude of similar quality and, like Libya, have always argued that oil prices need to move sharply up.

Together, the three African exporters account for about one fifth of total OPEC oil output, depressed to around 24 million barrels per day (BPD) because of lost production by warring OPEC neighboring Iraq and Iran. African prices are traditionally followed by Britain now a substantial exporter of light North Sea crude to Western Europe, and oil industry sources in London said a British price increase in January can be expected.

British tariffs would not necessarily go to the \$41 OPEC ceiling, the sources added, noting that during 1980 they had drifted about the dollar a barrel lower than African rates. A British increase from about \$36 to around \$40 would be possible, the sources said.

Those OPEC ministers who said in Bali they doubted whether any exporters would raise prices to the \$41 limit based their view on a reading of the market which suggested that, despite lost Iraqi and Iranian output, buyers might be well enough supplied to be able to spur a 41-dollar oil.

Oil analysts said Libya appeared to have judged the market differently. They added that, as well as waiting for news from Nigeria and Algeria, the industry was now watching to see whether the OPEC oil exporters other than Saudi Arabia — Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — would follow the Hawkish Libyan lead.

Together they are producing about 5.5 million BPD of mostly heavier quality crude — Saudi Arabia produces 10 million — and could, under OPEC's Bali accord, set January tariffs up to around \$36 a barrel. That would make for roughly a four-dollar increase, but Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah has said he felt most would opt for increases not exceeding three dollars and prices around a benchmark or marker rate of \$35 a barrel.

Analysts said Libya's move might change that, but noted that Indonesia, in the middle tier of OPEC price moderates, opted for a \$35 marker when announcing new tariffs Wednesday.

U.S. deficit drops to \$1.66b in November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (R) — The U.S. trade deficit narrowed to \$1.66 billion in November from \$1.86 billion in October as the American demand for foreign oil fell to its lowest point in more than four years, the government said Wednesday. The report prompted commerce department analysts to predict that the United States might end 1980 with a trade gap of only \$31 billion and not \$24 billion as feared earlier.

U.S. exports declined by 2.4 per cent this year, largely as a result of deteriorating economies abroad. But imports fell even more — 3.1 per cent — accounting for the overall improvement in the U.S. trade balance.

The decline in imports was largely due to a drop in the US demand for both oil and foreign cars. Oil imports fell 7.6 per cent in November to 172.1 million barrels. The lowest since May, 1976, when 165 million barrels were imported.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

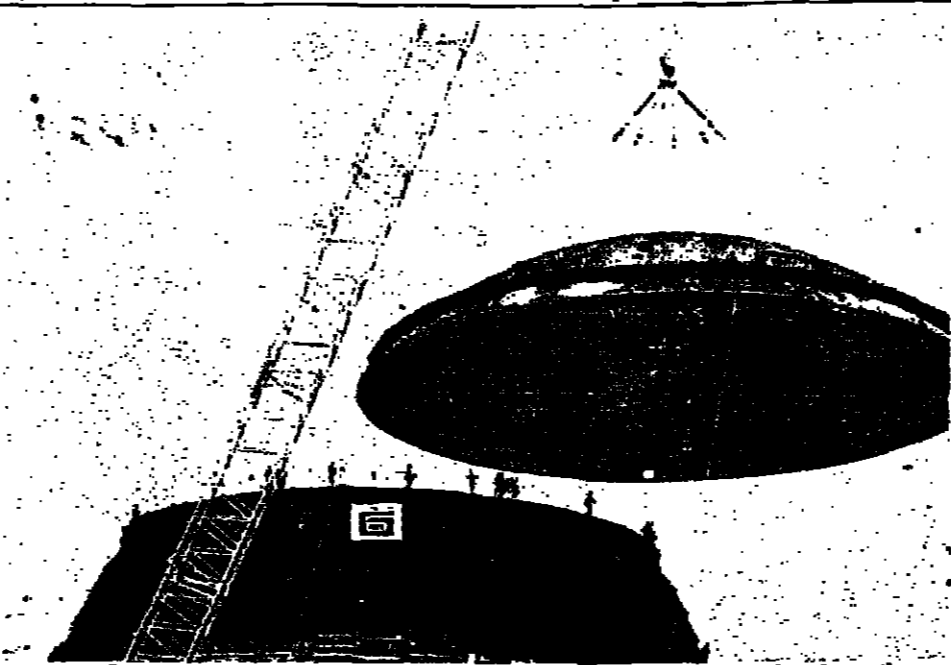
Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Department of Education, Layth	Construction of building for Kassab school	9	200	March 21
	Construction of building for Al-Watayt school	9	200	March 21
	Construction of building for Aal Salah school	9	200	March 21
Municipality of Al-Ahsa	Demolition, removal of rubble and levelling of Al-Suwaiik street	4	500	Feb. 1
	Demolition, removal of rubble and levelling of Governorate street in Al-Kout	5	300	Feb. 8
Municipality of Umulj	Illumination of town with suspension lamps	—	—	Jan. 21
Department of Education, Talf	Supply of meals for students of Vocational Secondary school in Talf	10	Free	Jan. 19
Department of Education, Tabuk	Supply and installation of airconditioners and water coolers in regional schools	12	200	Jan. 19

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1980, 24TH SAFAR, 1401.

Berth	Name of Vess—l	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival Date
4.	Good Challenger	Alasada	Contra/Gen/Rice	30.12.80
5.	Vorrax	Alasabah	Bagged Barley	28.12.80
6.	Irenes Logic	Alasada	Bagged Barley	27.12.80
7.	Elikon	Alpha	Bagged Barley	28.12.80
8.	Eastern Mariner	Fayez	Bagged Barley	26.12.80
9.	Al Cazar	A.A.	Bulk Wheat/Bulk Corn	29.12.80
11.	Brunella	El Hawi	Contra/Gen.	29.12.80
12.	Hannet Arabia	S.N.L.	Contra/Gen.	30.12.80
15.	Anemos	M.T.A.	Containers	30.12.80
18.	Ionian Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	27.12.80
19.	Molda	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	30.12.80
20.	Al Muharrag	Kanoo	Contra/Gen.	30.12.80
21.	Atlantic Current	Algezirah	Bagged Sugar	27.12.80
22.	Saudi Star	Oc.Trade	Tile/Dumpers/Gen.	28.12.80
23.	Char Haing	Abdallah	Contra/Gen/Steel	30.12.80
24.	Heinrich Oldendorf	Alireza	Mobile Plants	30.12.80
28.	Lady of Lorne	S.S.M.S.C.	Maize/Rice	27.12.80
29.	Passat Universal	Star	Reefer	29.12.80
30.	Mistral Universal	Star	Reefer	19.12.80
35.	Fliegerkosmonaut	Shobokshi	Containers	30.12.80
36.	Bremen Express	Alireza	Containers	29.12.80
39.	Concordia Tadj	Alasabah	contra/Gen/Pts. Salt	30.12.80
40.	El Keshawi	Fayez	Durra	29.12.80
41.	Sanaa	El Hawi	Contra/Excavators/ Roller	30.12.80
42.	Prometheus	H.S.S.C.	Bagged Barley	27.12.80
Ro Ro	Rawlino — 1	Alasabah	Loading	29.12.80
	Jolly Argento	Abdallah	Ro Ro	30.12.80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 24.2.1401/31.12.80 CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS.

1.	Apollo	Gossabi	Bagged Barley	27.12.80
3.	Captaine Lemos	Gulf	For Loading Scrap	24.12.80
4.	Ioannis Martons	Gulf	Cont/Rice	12.12.80
10.	Annoor	AET	Loading Urea	20.12.80
13.	Atalaya	Gulf	Gen/Timber	30.12.80
14.	Ibn Al Moataz	Kanoo	General	30.12.80
16.	Taronga	Bagged	Gen/Conts	30.12.80
18.	Kimshige Maru	Kanoo	Gen/Plant	30.12.80
20.	Robin Hood	UJF	Rice/Gen/Mailbags	28.12.80
25.	Sea Train	SMCM	Containers	31.12.80
28.	Fort Calagary	Barber	Timber	31.12.80
29.	Marino Express	Barber	Live Sheeps	30.12.80
33.	Han Gram	OCE	General	30.12.80
34.	Cadmus	Ori	Steel Bars	28.12.80
35.	New Shine	Gossabi	Bagged Cement	23.12.80
36.	Paara Flag	SMC	Cement Silo Val	14.77
37.	Shenanoam (D.B.)	AET	Bulk Cement	29.12.80



LID OF ATOMIC POWER STATION: This dramatic engineering operation shows the giant lid being lifted into position atop America's latest atomic power station in Watford, Connecticut, USA. The lid is fabricated on the ground and lifted into place as one unit.

Greek opposition rejects policy over EEC membership

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31 (R) — The European Common Market takes on a more Mediterranean look on Thursday when Greece becomes its 10th member — the first of three southern countries expected to join in the 1980s. The last enlargement, when Britain, Denmark and Ireland joined the six EEC founding members in 1973, brought crisis after crisis to the community. Much of the tension was based on British doubts about membership.

Greek membership has been hailed by Prime Minister George Rallis as a move which will strengthen the country's democratic institutions. But the Greek opposition is against EEC membership and has already talked in terms of renegotiating entry if Rallis' government loses the next general elections.

For international civil servants at the EEC's Brussels-based institutions, such talk revives unhappy memories of community business being slowed up when British leaders carried out similar promises.

Britain's record prompted French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing last June to urge the community not to admit new states until existing members had fully adapted. His statement caused concern in Spain and Portugal which are currently scheduled to join during 1983.

Greece, with its southern farm products, will provide a foretaste of the problems likely

to arise with the Iberian countries' accession. But the similarities between the three countries are political as well as economic. All have rid themselves of right-wing dictatorship over the past seven years and view EEC membership as a stabilizing force.

At an eve-of-entry press conference in Athens, Rallis stressed the political aspects of membership.

"We weighed the advantages and disadvantages of full accession and came to the conclusion that the economic gains we would achieve far outweighed the disadvantages," Rallis said. Five years have been allowed for Greece to make its transition to a completely free market. For a few products, such as fish, tomatoes and peaches, the period will be seven years.

Under the community's common agricultural policy, Greece will benefit from support prices for olive oil and tobacco, but EEC commission sources have stressed that these subsidies will be minor compared to those projected for Spain and Portugal. Agriculture aside, other EEC members can look forward to the addition of 10 million Greek customers to their trading zone.

Greek entry will also bring the community one of the world's largest merchant fleets, representing 13.4 per cent of world commercial shipping.

Greek freighter suspected of violating U.S. embargo

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida Dec. 31 (AP) — A shipment of \$7 million worth of Florida phosphate products apparently went to Iran just few days after President Jimmy Carter banned trade with that country, the St. Petersburg Times reported Tuesday. The Greek-registered freighter *Good Ocean*, now docked in New Orleans, was boarded Monday by U.S. customs agents who determined the ship had never gone to Mozambique, as its papers said, the Times said.

Instead, the ship apparently unloaded its shipment in Iran, the newspaper said. Report-

edly, the *Good Ocean* was in New Orleans to receive a grain shipment. Its destination was not learned.

Carter ordered an embargo on shipments to Iran April 7, after the American hostages had been held captive for five months. The Times said Capt. C. Papahajidis was served with a subpoena to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in Jacksonville, Florida, Jan. 7. The subpoena was issued at the request of U.S. Attorney Gary L. Betz.

"I've really not authorized to comment," Betz said, but he called the Times account "accurate." Betz said the investigation was continuing, and that it would be premature to speculate about whether charges would be filed and who could face charges in the incident.

"It's the cargo on the ship, and how the transactions were arranged" that could lead to charges in the incident, Betz said. Betz said he asked customs officials Dec. 24 to investigate whether Florida phosphate products were being shipped to nations under embargoes.

"It is a federal offense to violate the presidential directive to trade with Iran. It is illegal to export American goods to Iran," Betz said. Several foreign companies are involved in the phosphate case, complicating the investigation, the Times said. The paper said export declaration forms and shipping documents showed the good ocean left Tampa April 10 with its destination listed as Port Veira, Mozambique, in Southeast Africa.

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THE CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WILL HOLD A SYMPOSIUM ON THE GEOTECHNICAL PROBLEMS IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA. THE PURPOSE OF THE SYMPOSIUM IS TO DRAW ATTENTION TO DIFFICULT SOIL CONDITIONS AND ASSOCIATED GEOTECHNICAL PROBLEMS IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA. SUGGESTED PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS FOR SOME OF THESE PROBLEMS WILL BE PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED BY THE AUDIENCE.

THE SYMPOSIUM WILL BE HELD IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING FROM 11-13 MAY, 1981. INTERESTED PERSONS SHOULD FORWARD TO THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE THE ABSTRACTS BY JANUARY 31ST, AND THE FULL MANUSCRIPTS BY APRIL 10TH, 1981, ON THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

GEOTECHNICAL SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
P.O. BOX 800, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA.

Algeria's fishing fleet wiped out by storm

ALGIERS, Dec. 31 (AFP) — A new catastrophic hit Algeria with two days of unusually violent storms along its west coast, just three months after the devastating El Asnam earthquake. Many of the country's ports and almost all its fishing fleet have been destroyed, and some 20 ships in dock sank or were badly damaged. Total damage is estimated at tens of million dollars.

At Oran, closed since Sunday, the storms wrought disaster. Five ships, including the Danish Vessel *Finn Trader*, sank at their moorings. Three more were in danger of going down, while another 10 have been put out of action.

The harbor wall gave way before waves up to eight meters high and winds blowing up to 130 kph. Rescue workers' first concern was to save the crew of the sinking ships, and one young Algerian captain distinguished himself by sacrificing his own vessel to block three others that had broken free and were drifting.

Nearly half the length of the harbor wall at Oran, the country's second port after Algiers, has been destroyed. Twelve out of 17 berths have been seriously damaged and several cranes collapsed damaging sheds as they fell. The fishing port is unusable and its fleet decimated.

At the oil port of Arzew, one of the most important on the Mediterranean, the harbor wall was also badly damaged. Traffic has been banned in the port area, which houses an important natural gas liquefaction plant.

Oil tanker anchors off Hong Kong in case of emergency

HONG KONG, Dec. 31 (AP) — The tanker *Sri Lanka* anchored off Hong Kong Wednesday with an estimated 10-day emergency supply of fuel oil to help this tiny British colony running in case of further trouble in the Middle East. The Panamanian-registered tanker and its 70,000 tons of heavy fuel oil will serve as a floating reserve until the end of 1981 when land tanks now under construction are expected to be completed.

The arrival of the *Sri Lanka*, which is being chartered for about \$10,000 a day, is the first stage of a government plan to store 200,000 tons of reserve fuel in tankers in local waters.

A government spokesman said the 70,000 tons of oil suitable for generating electricity was purchased Dec. 11 on the Singapore spot market at a price of \$241 per ton. The oil could remain in storage for up to 10 years, the spokesman said.

The cost of buying and maintaining the strategic reserves will be paid by electricity consumers through a fuel variation clause set daily by the electric companies.

The *Sri Lanka*, which arrived from Singapore, anchored west of the Ninetip group of islands southeast of Hong Kong island under tight security. The government spokesman said the tanker will be permanently manned and can be moved in case of a typhoon or other emergency.

Oman receives \$11m loan from Arab fund

KUWAIT, Dec. 31 (AP) — The Arab Fund for Economic Development announced a loan of \$11.25 million, Wednesday to the Sultanate of Oman to finance a natural gas pipeline project. The announcement said the loan is repayable over 15 years at an annual interest of six per cent with a three-year grace period. The announcement said Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are contributing \$15 and \$4.7 million respectively to the funding of the project whose total cost is \$40 million.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Wednesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	8.87	8.85	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	105.00	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.80	—	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	170.00	172.00	170.00
Dutch Guilder (100)	156.00	—	157.15
Egyptian Pound	—	4.40	4.45
Emirate Dirham (100)	—	91.00	90.70
French Franc (100)	73.00	74.30	73.90
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	72.25	73.90
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	42.25
Iranian Ryal (100)	—	—	—
Israeli Dinar	—	8.25	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	36.00	36.50	36.20
Japanese Yen (1,000)	16.10	—	16.65
Jordanian Dinar	—	10.88	10.82
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.28	12.28
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	92.20	91.65
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	82.00	80.30
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	44.50
Philippine Peso (100)	—	—	44.50
Pound Sterling	7.88	8.00	7.97
Qatari Ryal (100)	—	91.85	91.70
Singapore Dollar	—	—	1.56
Spanish Peso (1,000)	—	42.20	42.20
Swiss Franc (100)	188.00	191.50	198.10
Syrian Lira (100)	—	77.00	85.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	36.00	—
U.S. Dollar	3.33	3.335	3.34
Yemeni Ryal (100)	—	75.25	73.90
Gold kg.	—	63,500.00	—
10 Tons bar	—	742,000	—
Silver kg.	—	480	—

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CHRISTIAN MAERSK	8101	25/1	1/2	2/2
CLARA MAERSK	8101	8/2	15/2	16/2
CLIFFORD MAERSK	8103	22/2	1/3	2/3
JAPAN/ARABIAN GULF				
ELISABETH MAERSK	3	—	2/1	—
ELEO MAERSK	6	—	10/1	—
ESTELLE MAERSK	6	—	23/1	—
EMILE MAERSK	5	—	18/2	—

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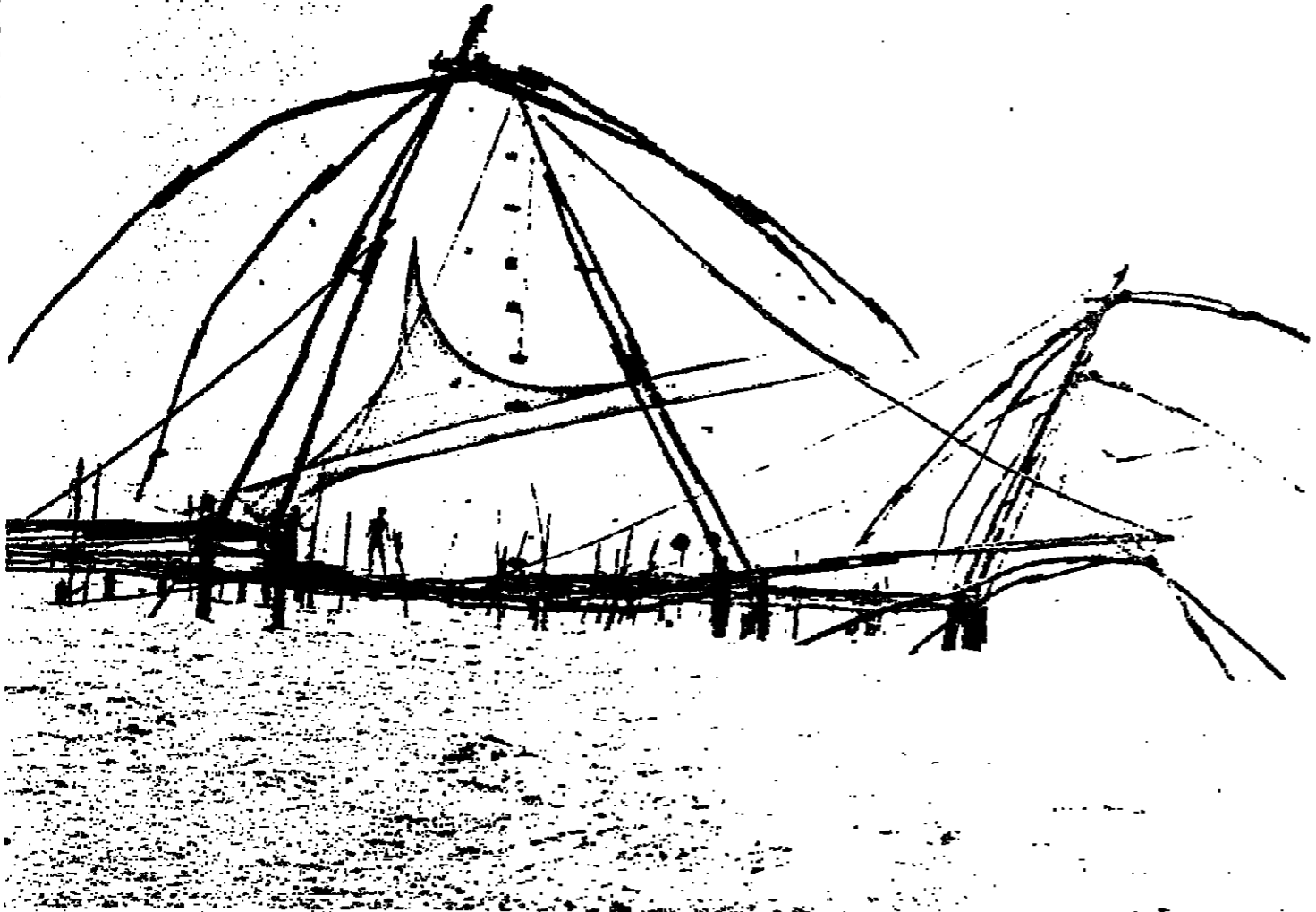
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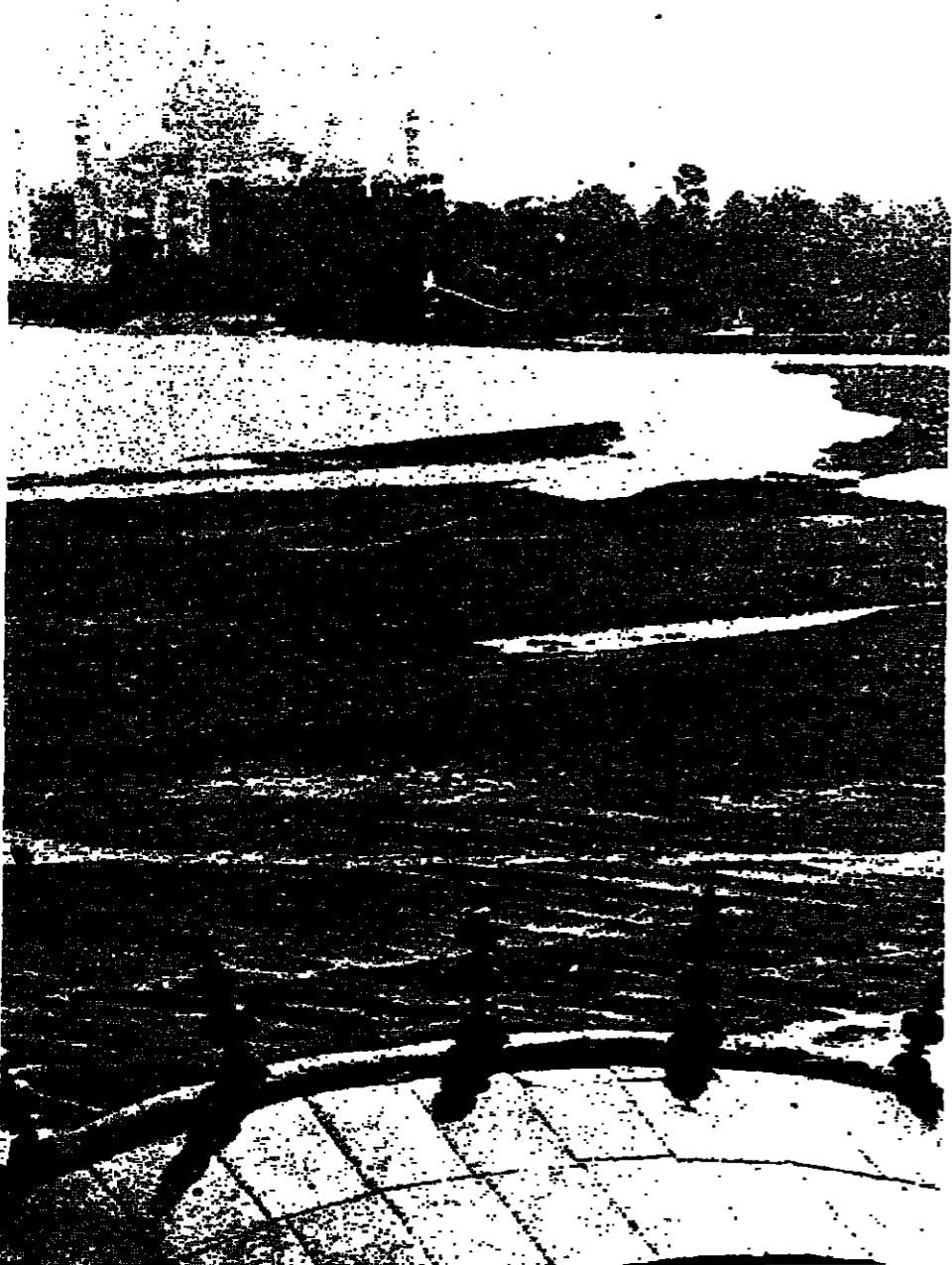
FACES OF INDIA: Arab News photographer William Jenkins has captured in pictures the people and places of one of the world's most populous and varied countries.



ORISSA: fishing nets suspended from stilts in the sea



AJMER: a group of Muslims near the mosque



TAJ MAHAL: seen from the fort in Agra



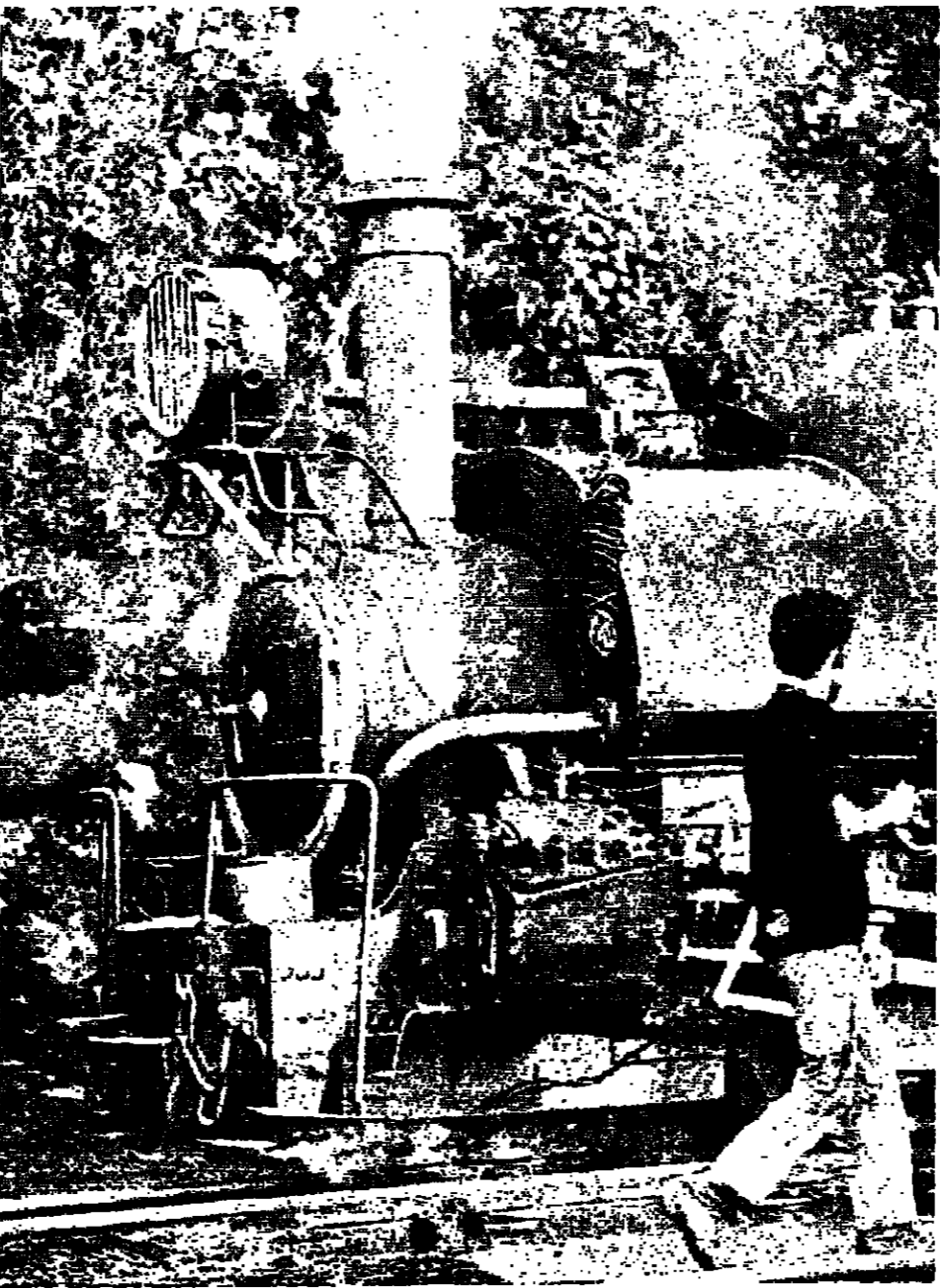
DARJEELING: children at the Montessori kindergarten



HARDWARE: a wise man



AURANGABAD: a group of Congress party members



MUSEUM PIECE: this antique engine still pulls a train



COW: a sight common to all parts of India

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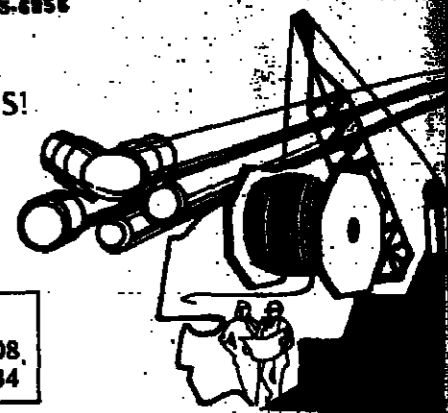
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PAGE 12

U.S. reply may end hostage deadlock

TEHRAN, Dec. 31 (AP) — Iran looked to the Algerian government Wednesday for a way out of the hostage deadlock, but reports from Tehran indicated the crisis was far from over and that the Soviet Union might be responsible.

Iran's main hostage negotiator, Behzad Nabavi, indicated Tuesday his government would accept a U.S. counterproposal on Iran's demand for \$24 billion if it "contains a kind of guarantee acceptable to the Algerian government."

The Algerian intermediaries were leaving Washington for Algiers Wednesday with the U.S. answer, and one U.S. official said it could end the 424-day crisis for the 52 captives "if the Iranians are willing and able to do so."

However, the American CBS television

Iranian diplomat to defy eviction

HONG KONG, Dec. 31 (R) — Iranian consul Muhammad Hossein Sa'ediani said Wednesday he and his staff will stay on at their consular office here despite notice to quit when their seven-year lease expires at midnight.

Nor will they move when the building is renamed Bank of America tower next year. The bank bought 15 floors of the 40-story block earlier this year and will have offices above and below the one-room consulate and its staff of three Iranians.

"This is nothing to do with the bank of America as such," Sa'ediani said. "We have enough troubles with the Americans as it is without adding to them with this. But it is too difficult to find suitable new premises, especially after spending (\$20,000 U.S.) on a security system for our office."

He said the consulate had been served notice to leave a few months ago and given no option to stay on even at increased rent, which is at present \$3,500 a month for 100 square meters.

"We shall continue to send our monthly rent check, which I am sure the landlords will have no hesitation in accepting, and continue to hope they will change their minds and discuss our staying on as tenants," Sa'ediani said.

He added that he did not anticipate a lock-out or sit-in siege. "We shall just come and go normally," he said. There was no immediate comment from Bank of America or the building's co-owner, Carrion Investments Limited.

network news correspondent Tom Fenton reported that Iran's internal situation is making it increasingly difficult for its negotiators to find a compromise which would be acceptable to the United States and politically feasible for the Iranian leadership.

He said despite the apparent desire of Iran's negotiators to resolve the hostage problems as soon as possible, diplomatic observers in Tehran are not optimistic that a solution can be found before Jan. 20, when U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan takes office.

Fenton quoted the diplomats as saying that Ayatollah Khomeini, who has sent hundreds of Iranians before firing squads and is a political foe of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, has applied for a diplomatic visa for France, and that other political clergymen have made contingency plans to flee Iran.

Carole Jerome of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. reported from Tehran that "respected sources within the government believe that the Soviet Union is responsible for the crisis because the people manipulating the situation are working in the interests of Moscow."

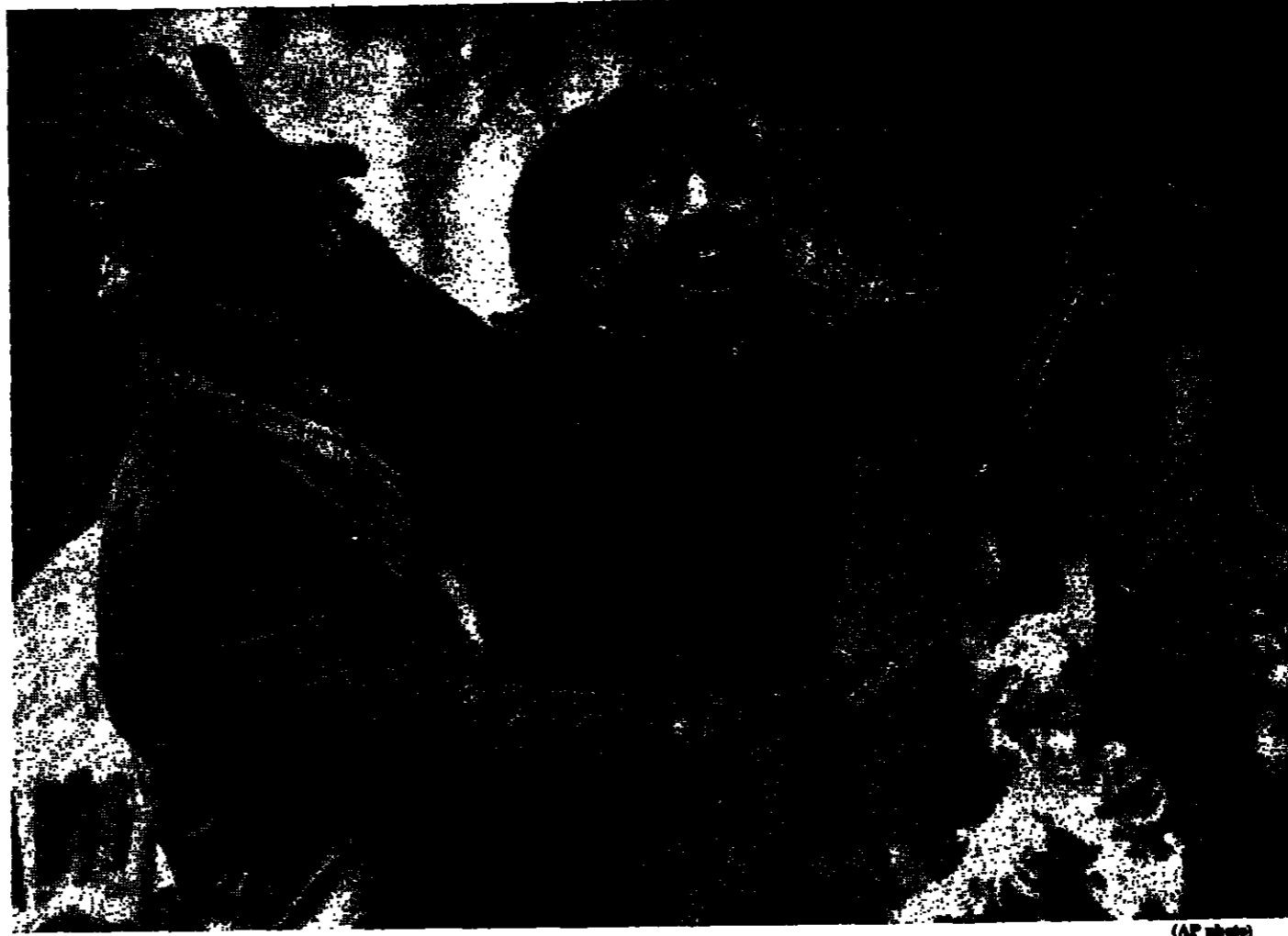
"The sources point out that it is in Moscow's interest to ensure the relations between Iran and the United States remain broken," they said. The reporter said the sources believe the militant students who seized the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4, 1979 were members of Iran's pro-Moscow Communist Tudeh Party.

She said that knowledgeable Iranian authorities said whoever set the demand of \$24 billion "was fully aware that it would be impossible for the United States to accept it. In other words, there was a deliberate intention to prevent resolution of the crisis."

The CBC reporter said even Iranian officials were "shocked and surprised" by the demand. She said senior Iranian authorities who saw a report of the parliamentary committee handling the negotiations had expected the hostages to be home for Christmas, but the terms were increased after the report left the committee.

The Iranians want \$10 billion of the money deposited in Algeria's central bank for the return of Iranian assets frozen in U.S. banks, \$4 billion as a guarantee against other, unidentified assets and \$10 billion as a guarantee against identification and recovery of the late Shah's property in the United States.

Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher told reporters Tuesday the latest U.S. note represents a reformulation of the basic American position conveyed to Iran in mid-November and made public by the State Department on Sunday.



PROTEST: Washingtonians chant anti-Soviet slogans Saturday as they burn a make-shift Soviet flag near the Soviet Embassy during a protest over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Soviets losing control

Afghan resistance seen growing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (WP) — When Soviet troops poured into Kabul a year ago, most observers thought the Afghan nationalist resistance would collapse in the face of a modern army.

Instead, according to Western diplomats and neutral observers who have traveled recently through that rugged land, the resistance is flourishing.

The Red Army has 85,000 crack troops in Afghanistan, and the puppet government of Babrak Karmal in place. Yet those troops now have less control over the major cities and roads than they did a year ago.

While it is hard to accurately gauge the progress of the fighting in Afghanistan since the country is off limits to Western journalists, information reaching Washington and New Delhi (a primary listening post for events in Afghanistan) from a variety of sources indicates that government forces can

travel on key highways only under heavy military escort, while insurgents, move openly through major cities, including the capital of Kabul.

"The Russians have discovered that the Afghans are not Czechs," said one diplomat, referring to the way Soviet forces were able to crush the 1968 rebellion in Prague.

Very few people believed last year that it was possible for the insurgents to hold out against the Soviets for more than six months, said one close Washington observer of events in Afghanistan since the Soviet invasion.

Those who did were considered hopelessly romantic, and accused of placing too much faith in the traditional Afghan hatred of invaders, which gave the people of Afghanistan the will to force the stronger British Army into bloody retreat from Kabul in the mid-1800s. "But the British didn't have any tanks," said one diplomat.

Tanks or not, the Afghans have proved to be tenacious and ferocious fighters. Although they are far from united — there are reports that the freedom fighters have broken off battles among themselves to take on the Soviet force — the insurgent bands appear to have near-total support within the country.

"The Soviets have failed to achieve their minimum objectives either politically or in the field," said a State Department official. As evidence, he cited open battles between feuding factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, massive desertions from the Afghan Army (now down to about 30,000 men from a pre-invasion strength of about 70,000), and the increasing use of all-Soviet military forces to try to crush insurgent pockets of resistance.

"After a year, the only symbol of government authority in Afghanistan is the power of the Soviet Army," said the State Department official. But, he added, Moscow will need to double or triple its force in Afghanistan before it can pacify the resistance.

Other observers, looking back to the U.S. experience in Vietnam — where half a million American troops failed to hold the country — believe the Soviets will need to keep pouring forces into Afghanistan to gain control of it.

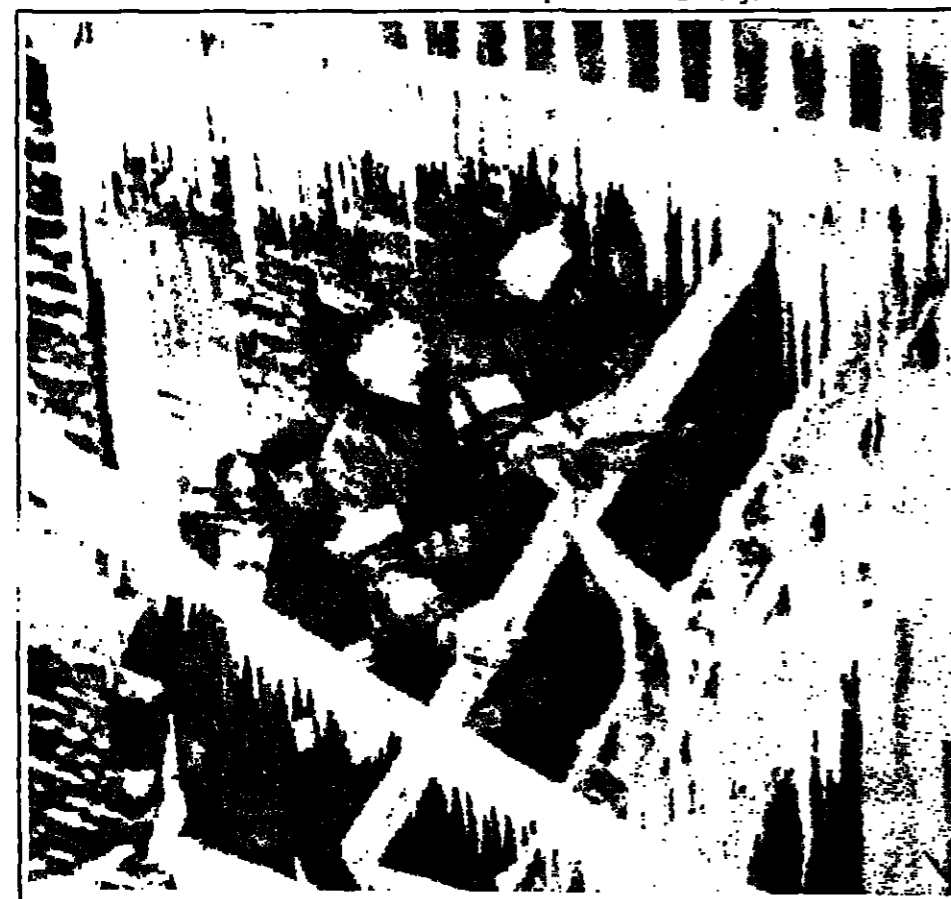
There are no indications, however, that the Soviets are preparing for any new massive increase of troops strength in Afghanistan, said the official.

Some observers believe the Soviet need to deploy troops around Poland will inhibit troop increases in Afghanistan in the near future. But others think the Soviets are following a policy of trying to wear down the resistance without really conquering it.

Despite their inability to crush the fighters the Soviets have gotten good value from their year of fighting in Afghanistan. The Red Army, trained and equipped to fight on the plains of either Europe or Mongolia, is getting its first combat experience since World War II ended 35 years ago. Its generals are being forced to develop new tactics to battle a home-grown insurgency on mountainous terrain.

According to diplomats, the Soviets are shutting crack troop units in and out of Afghanistan to give wide segments of their army combat experience.

The freedom fighters, meanwhile, appear to be hanging on only by sheer will, massive popular support, and a seeming ability to thrive under the harshest conditions. With their families parked as refugees in Pakistan, they are surviving the winter in caves eating flat bread and dried fruits and walking the mountain passes in open sandals.



ANICITY TIME: New York firemen climb an ice-covered fire escape Saturday outside an apartment building which was the scene of five-alarm blaze. The sub-zero temperatures in combination with water being sprayed created thousands of stalactites from every horizontal surface.

Kania reaffirms support of workers

WARSAW, Dec. 31 (AFP) — Polish leader Stanislaw Kania warned the independent trade unions against an "ideological break" when he visited their base on the Baltic coast Tuesday, the Polish news agency PAP reported Wednesday.

However, he also reaffirmed the "unanimous constructive attitude of the party and the authorities" towards the unions, in a speech to party workers at the Paris commune shipyard in Gdynia, PAP said.

Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party, stressed the determination of the party to "develop socialist democracy" through "stimulating social activity" and "responsibility."

He recalled the importance of Poland's ties

with the Soviet Union and "the socialist community, guarantor of national security," PAP added.

Poland's allies "have confidence in our party and our capacity to create a programme of socialist democracy and renewal for all the working class and the nation as a whole," Kania said.

He also warned of a brake on investment in order to maintain the people's standard of living, except in housing where, he said, there should be quicker progress than in the past.

Earlier, the shipyard workers had urged on Kania the need to "accelerate the renewal process in the social, political and economic fields" and "settle urgently numerous minor problems" before the next party congress, PAP said.

Gold static

Dollar registers strong finish

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP) — The dollar was ending a good year in Europe on a positive note Wednesday, moving higher against key currencies. Against the Japanese yen, however, it fell to a 21-month low.

Thanks to high U.S. interest rates, the dollar rose an average 13 per cent against most European currencies in 1980.

Gold, which had a boom in a bust year, was little changed from Tuesday's levels in quiet trading. London's five bullion houses fixed a morning recommended gold price of \$589.50 a troy ounce, up from \$587.50 late Tuesday. That compares with \$567.50 at the start of 1980, only a 4-per cent gain for the year.

In Zurich, gold was trading at a median \$587.50 an ounce, up one dollar. It was worth \$635 on the first day's trading of 1980. Earlier in Hong Kong, gold closed at \$591.22, up \$1.16.

Gold had finished at \$588 up \$3.50, in late New York trading Tuesday. It was in New York last Jan. 21 that gold hit its all-time peak \$875 an ounce in trading, closing at \$850.

Silver, which touched a peak \$49 an ounce

that month, was quoted in London Wednesday at \$15.55 an ounce, down from \$15.70 Tuesday.

The bullion boom had been caused by Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Iranian hostage crisis, increased oil prices and recession. The bubble burst when none of these events blew up into world confrontations and when investors diversified, particularly into dollar deposits thanks to record interest rates in the Carter administration's efforts to curb inflation.

The only important currencies to defy the dollar's strength were the British pound sterling, buoyed by North Sea oil, and the Japanese yen. The yen closed the year Wednesday 15 per cent higher than a year ago at 293.60 yen to the dollar. This compares with 205.40 yen Tuesday.

It was the dollar's lowest mark against the yen since March 1979, although still above the all-time low 176.075 yen hit on Oct. 31, 1978.

The yen's strength is attributed to Japan's strong economy with a slowing inflation rate and improving trade balance. Analysts forecast the yen will appreciate further in 1981.

Bali monkey temple rich in legend

DENPASAR, Indonesia, Dec. 31 (AP) — Monkeys scamper about an ancient temple and nimble the largest of human visitors in Bukit Sari, where, according to legend, their ancestors slew the villainous giant Rawana. Bukit Sari — the monkey forest — is a restful enclave about two hours down the road from Bali's provincial capital of Denpasar. Hundreds of spry monkeys live among the towering trees.

The forest is in a region known as Sangeh where, according to Hindu legend, a monkey general killed Rawana. The Hindu people of Bali regard the forest as sacred.

According to the Hindu epic, the Ramayana, Rawana could only be killed by suffocation. The monkey general, Hanuman, devised a plan to kill Rawana by pressing him between two halves of the holy mountain of Mahameru — a destruction between the earth and air.

When the white monkey general took Mahameru, part of the mountain fell to the earth in Sangeh, along with some of his monkey armies. Legend says the monkeys stayed there until this very day.

For many years no one has been permitted to chop wood in the sacred monkey forest,

but people come to visit, bringing bags of peanuts for the monkeys.

The Balinese say that among the chattering monkeys there is a king, who takes first choice of the handouts. The king controls part of the rain forest while another rival monkey king and his followers control another sector.

A moss-covered temple in the heart of the woods is a familiar hideout for the nimble inhabitants. A powerful king built a temple, called the "Pura Bukit Sari," in the 17th century to thank the gods for good harvests and bountiful food.

The area is covered with nutmeg trees, planted long ago.

Tropical ills studied

GENEVA, Dec. 31 (AFP) — The World Health Organization (WHO) has allotted \$30 million for a research and training program on tropical diseases, it was announced here Monday.

The diseases to be tackled are malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis (mainly river blindness) and elephantiasis, trypanosomiasis (mainly African sleeping sickness), leishmaniasis and leprosy.

Good Morning

By Ehad Khazen

A story shared by many cultures, here in the French version. A lady of noble birth returns from a long journey. She is met at the station by her butler, whose first words are: "All's well, milady!" She asks him why he hasn't brought her favorite dog along. "Oh, the dog is dead, milady. Otherwise all's well." "How did the dog die?" she asks. "Oh, in the fire that consumed your mansions. Beyond that, all's well." "Fire. How did the fire start?" "It started as your husband committed suicide by burning himself. But, beside all this, all's well." "My husband committed suicide? Whatever made him do it?" "You lost all your fortune in the bourse, that's why he killed himself. Beyond that, all's well."

The story would do to describe the situation of the Arab citizen returning home after a long stay abroad. He would rush from the airplane to the arms of his friends. "And how are things in the dear homeland?" he would ask. "Never worry," they would say, "all's well." "And how was the recent summit in Amman?" "Magnificent," they would answer, "only Algeria did not attend. But beyond that, all is well." "And why did Algeria not attend?" "Because Syria, Libya and the PLO did not want to go. But apart from that all's well."

"Ah well," the traveler, slightly abashed now, would say, "what matters in such conferences as Egypt. Egypt is the cornerstone." "Yes," they say, "only this time Egypt wasn't even asked. Apart from this, all is well." "Egypt wasn't asked? But Egypt was the mother and father of all Arab summits." "So it was, so it was, but recently it has recognized Israel and is 'normalizing' relations with the enemy. But that doesn't mean that all is well."

One could go on and on of course, but you get the drift.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awwat

Indian protester killed by police

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (R) — One person was killed when police fired on demonstrating farmers in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu Wednesday, the Press Trust of India reported.

Police fired when the farmers, demanding higher crop prices, hurled stones at them and deflated tires in the South Arcot district of the state.

PTI quoted police as saying at least five attempts by demonstrators to damage bridges in two other districts were prevented.

More than 6,000 people have been arrested in Tamil Nadu since the farmers' protest began on Dec. 23.

A similar protest in the western state of Maharashtra ended last Monday with the arrest of 10,000 people including some of the country's top opposition leaders.

Arms budget up

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (R) — Worldwide military spending totaled some \$480 billion in 1978 and was continuing to rise, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has reported.

The amount was 1.7 per cent higher than the 1977 figure and brought the total spent on military activity since World War II to nearly \$10 trillion, the agency said in its annual summary of military expenditure. According to U.S. Central Intelligence Agency estimates, the Soviet Union spent some \$154 billion more than any other country, on its military in 1978, while the United States spent \$108.4 billion.

But the percentage of worldwide income (gross national product) spent on the military fell slightly from 5.7 per cent to 5.4 per cent, the lowest figure in 15 years, the study said. This was because spending on health and education were rising faster than military spending worldwide, it said.

It said the share of worldwide gross national product spent on public health in 1978 was three per cent, on public education 5.3 per cent and on the military 5.4 per cent. A decade earlier those figures were 2.1, 4.8 and 6.7 per cent.

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